

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 14, 1906

## GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The seventy-sixth annual Conference  
of the Church of Jesus Christ of Lat-  
ter-day Saints will convene at the Tab-  
ernacle, Salt Lake City, April 6, 1906,  
at 10 a. m. A full attendance of offi-  
cers and members is requested.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
JOHN R. WINDER,  
ANTHONY H. LUND,  
First Presidency.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The annual conference of the Deseret  
Sunday School union will convene at  
the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sun-  
day, April 8, 1906, at 7 o'clock p. m.  
Officers and workers are requested to  
be present and all the Saints are in-  
vited. The subject of "Parents' Class-  
es" will be considered.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
GEORGE REYNOLDS,  
JOSEPH M. TANNER,  
General Superintendency.

## THE LATEST SENSATION.

The fight against Senator Reed Smoot  
has reached a point at which all de-  
cent people in this country should rise  
in revolt. Unable to find anything  
that under the Constitution of our  
country and the rules of the Senate  
would justify the demand of his en-  
emies for his expulsion, they have fallen  
back on direct lying through the press,  
to prejudice the public and keep up  
the senseless agitation which was  
gradually dying out.

In order to accomplish this the ser-  
vices of a notorious, puerile Presby-  
terian preacher in Cache county, have  
been brought into requisition. He has  
long been known as a petty "Paul Pry"  
nosying into people's private affairs,  
writing scandal and sending garbled  
reports of public meetings to a Salt  
Lake paper, that figures as a receptacle  
for slanderous gossip, fake stories, sa-  
lacious inventions and personal libels,  
in which his infamous fabrications  
and hideous exaggerations have found  
a fitting place. He is wanted in  
Logan to face the charge of impersonat-  
ing a county official, in efforts to dig  
up dirty details of an alleged case of  
improper conduct on the part of a fool-  
ish foreigner, which had been fully in-  
vestigated and found to consist of us-  
ing suggestive language to young girls,  
which he had frankly confessed and for  
which he had made all possible repara-  
tion. No possible good could come from  
its exposure. The Reverend (?) scan-  
dal-monger wrote flaming accounts of  
his pretended efforts in behalf of "pau-  
lity" to the sheet of which he was the  
regular correspondent, and they ap-  
peared in the usual sensational style,  
stirring up unsavory odors, and all to  
no purpose except to make a sickening  
scent, and to gratify the malice of  
"Mormon"-haters.

While he was sought for to face this  
charge, he was off to the East to carry  
out the work assigned. The New York  
World published his libellous story  
about Senator Smoot and it was duly  
wired across the country to produce  
the desired effect. But it appears to  
have carried with it the evidence of  
its falsehood and the clumsiness of the  
falsifier. Alleging that Reed Smoot  
married as a plural wife a mythical  
person named as "Rose Hamilton in  
Omaha Dec. 23, 1903," the Reverend (?)  
romancer explained that this marriage  
was the basis of that notorious Leitch  
affidavit which, as is well known, fell  
to the ground and covered the name of  
that religious minister with deserved  
infamy. But the false affidavit was  
made on February 25, 1903, ten months  
before the time given by the latest  
libeller as the date of the alleged mar-  
riage. There are other discrepancies  
in the particulars furnished to the  
World of a similar character, and which  
stamp the whole story as a villainous  
fabrication of the kind which the au-  
thor, "Rev." N. E. Clemenson, fre-  
quently supplied to the anti-"Mormon"  
yellow journal in this city.

The Salt Lake Herald, which is op-  
posed to Reed Smoot on political  
grounds, published the gist of the story  
to the world as it came by a Washing-  
ton special, but it has also printed the  
refutation sent over the wires, and  
given it prominence. The Herald fur-  
ther expresses its disbelief in the story  
and its opinion of the author in an edi-  
torial from which we take the annexed  
paragraphs:

"Unless the story of Rev. N. E. Clemenson  
of Logan, charging Senator  
Smoot with polygamous marriage, is  
substantiated by some better authority  
than its author, the people of Utah will  
put the charge in the same category  
with the numerous tales of the same sort  
originating from the same source and  
proving baseless.

"The managers of the Smoot prosecution  
themselves denounced Leitch as a fool-  
ish meddler, and declared their con-  
viction that whatever other charge  
might be made, they did not believe  
there was any foundation for suspect-  
ing the senator of being a polygamist.

"In view of the fact that the prose-  
cution has had three years in which  
to secure evidence and presented none  
on this point, it looks as though Mr.  
Clemenson were attempting to pre-  
judice the case before the senate by try-  
ing it in the press after the prosecu-  
tion had closed its evidence."

"The Herald expresses its views as to  
the Senator's political course, which  
is foreign to the question, but frankly  
adds:

"His personal life has been clean, his  
family relations of a sort to protect  
him and his from attack; to bring  
in a story of this sort after all the tes-  
timony has closed, is about as cowardly  
as bushwhacking, and if the prose-  
cutors before the senate committee are  
smart they will disavow responsibility  
for it at the first public opportunity.

"Either that, or else call Clemenson  
to the stand long enough to show what  
his purpose is in sprinkling it now."

"We believe that these expressions  
from a political opponent of the Sen-  
ator will be endorsed by every fair-  
minded citizen of this State, regardless  
of religion or politics. If there is any  
actual ground for his expulsion, let that  
be the basis of the fight against him.  
But that there is not, and that the  
ground chosen has been simply theories  
that are weak and diaphanous, and  
falsehoods that will not bear the light  
of evidence and the scrutiny of keen  
analysis, is made clear by the course  
pursued to injure him in the public  
mind, and to intensify the prejudice  
which is expected to take the place of  
sound reason, established precedent and  
constitutional provisions, in the Senate  
of the United States. That the scheme  
shall bring its own defeat, and that the  
libellers shall be brought to justice,  
should be the desire of every promoter  
of truth, justice and the honor of the  
Nation!"

## NON-"MORMON" WITNESSES.

"Editor Deseret News:

"Please answer the following inquiry:

"Where a case is pending in a Bishop's  
court, and the accused and accused are  
both members of the Church, and  
where the evidence to establish or re-  
fute the accusation must of necessity  
come from one or more persons who  
are not members of the Church, is it in  
accordance with the rule of the Church  
that such non-members be allowed to  
give evidence?"

The foregoing letter has been re-  
ceived from a settlement in the south. Like  
many others that we receive, the proper  
answer could be obtained from the  
Bishop of the ward where the writer  
resides or from the Presidency of the  
State. It is not a disputed question in  
the Church, but a matter of discipline  
settled years and years ago. Persons  
who are not members of the Church  
cannot be called in as witnesses in a  
case between members or involving fel-  
lowship, on trial before a Bishop's court  
or High Council. The reasons for this  
must be obvious to any intelligent Lat-  
ter-day Saint. That is all we have to  
say on the subject.

## UNDER OATH TO KILL.

A most curious story was wired the  
other day from New Orleans to the  
Cleveland Plain Dealer. It was to the  
effect that a woman had given herself  
up to the police, asking to be kept in  
custody, because she had been com-  
pelled to take an oath obligating her to  
kill the President.

The question first suggesting itself  
was whether the woman was mentally  
sound, and that is now being inquired  
into. To all outward appearances, the  
dispatch says, she is perfectly sane and  
rational. She speaks with the utmost  
intelligence and declares with all free-  
dom and with apparent sincerity that  
she is living under a terrible oath,  
which binds her under penalty of death  
to assassinate the President. She de-  
clares that she is bound by an oath ad-  
ministered by Socialists, and says that  
there are two men in New Orleans who  
are watching her and who will follow  
her until she has finally carried out the  
plot. Whether these statements are the  
outgrowth of an unbalanced brain, or  
whether the woman has disclosed a se-  
cret of national importance, is the  
question.

We can hardly believe that any  
Socialistic organization, has made any  
such decree. The Socialists are not  
known to favor revolutionary means of  
reform, as some anarchists do. It is  
more probable that the woman is the  
victim of a diseased imagination. How-  
ever, the investigation will, no doubt,  
clear the matter up.

The incident is a reminder of the fact  
that some strong revolutionary talk  
has been indulged in lately, and that  
such talk, whether serious or not, is  
likely to breed mischief. It is always  
dangerous to play with firebrands, par-  
ticularly in the vicinity of inflammable  
material. One can never tell what a  
spark thrown in this direction, or that,  
may do. Free speech cannot mean the  
right to inflame weak persons to com-  
mit assassination, but that is undoubt-  
edly the effect of some of the revolu-  
tionary oratory recently displayed in  
various parts of the country.

## AMERICA AND ROME.

An Italian author and historian has  
recently expressed his views concern-  
ing certain conditions in the United  
States. It is always interesting, and  
generally profitable, to try to see our-  
selves "as others see us," even if, as in  
this case, the perspective is not what  
we would like it to be. The Italian, M.  
Ferreiro, compares the United States  
to Rome at the time of Caesar Augustus,  
and finds some striking points of  
similarity, not altogether encouraging.

The author shows how, about 2,000  
years ago, the Roman emperor ex-  
erted gigantic efforts at overcoming  
the baleful power of enormous  
wealth, and to stem the tide of the  
forces that weaken nations. He re-  
minds his readers of the fact that il-  
l-gotten wealth, immorality, and in-  
dolence had undermined the very  
foundations of the nation, and that the  
moralist had had to give way to the  
materialist. The emperor, who endeav-  
ored to curtail the usurped power of  
wealth, found himself everywhere con-  
fronted by that same almighty influ-

ence, and this, M. Ferreiro believes, is  
very nearly the predicament of Presi-  
dent Roosevelt today.

"The Roman emperor, the author  
says, denounced cellacy, 'race sul-  
icide,' and divorces, and attacked man-  
fully every vice and the selfishness  
that characterize a civilization, sinking  
down under the burden of boundless  
wealth. The American President has  
preached righteousness to this gener-  
ation, as did Augustus in his time, and,  
as the noble Roman, he has endeav-  
ored to make a 'simple life' hono-  
rable and fashionable.

In this strain the Italian author con-  
tinues his comparisons. He can see  
over the face of the great American re-  
public, slowly advancing, shadows simi-  
lar to those that gathered over Rome,  
before its glory departed. And he but  
voices the fears and apprehension of  
many thoughtful observers of events,  
in this country.

Just now class-distinction is becoming  
marked to an alarming degree. Not only  
is the gulf between rich and poor  
widening, until it threatens to become  
as impassable as the boundaries be-  
tween castes in India; but laborers and  
employers seem also to be marshalling  
their respective forces as if preparing  
for a mortal combat. What is to be the  
outcome?

It is absolutely certain that all wrong  
is not on one side. The exposures of  
rotteness in business methods and in  
politics, that have been made recently;  
the bold violations of law by which the  
common people have been made to  
stand and deliver to the coffers of  
trusts; the ruthless strangling of com-  
petition, and similar crimes of which  
one side is guilty, are different only  
in variety, not in kind, from the acts  
of violence and revolutionary proceed-  
ings with which the other side must be  
charged. It is equally certain that the  
only salvation from the threatened peril  
of being overtaken by the fate of Rome,  
is in a return to the principles upon  
which the Republic was founded.

New York furnishes more of the spice  
of life than the Spice Islands do.

The town certainly has been between  
wind and water for a goodly number  
of hours.

It is pleasant to receive from one's  
congressman a bouquet of beautiful  
flowers—in the seed.

There is scarcely a meeting of Yale  
graduates that does not name Secre-  
tary Taft for President. After all,  
what's in a name?

If the weather is not all you could  
wish, remember that the April showers,  
the May flowers and the June brides  
are not very far off.

It will be a great relief to the  
American people when the Castellanes  
settle up their divorce business and set-  
tle down.

There is no denying that Meyer, Hay-  
wood and Pettibone were taken to the  
Canyon county jail through a curious  
set of circumstances.

If the conduit is so badly construct-  
ed, as alleged, what kind of policy is  
it to permit the contractor who built  
it to reconstruct it?

Railway rate discrimination will  
never cease so long as the investigation  
into it continues. And it looks as  
though that never would end.

Had those full blood Indians, the  
Wickliffe brothers, belonged to the  
Five Civilized tribes, they never would  
have ambushed those United States  
deputy marshals, for no civilized per-  
son would do such a thing.

Now that "Andy" Hamilton has re-  
turned no one seems to care anything  
for his information about that insur-  
ance money. It is the old, old story  
of wanting what is difficult to get and  
caring little for it when gotten.

The United States supreme court's  
decision in the Chicago traction cases  
has sent Chicago Union traction stock  
down a good many points, but there  
hasn't been a corresponding rise in  
municipal ownership stock.

"Passing a pure food bill may have  
been hard on the senate's feelings,  
but holding corporation officers per-  
sonally responsible—that must have  
seemed little short of treason," says  
the Philadelphia North American. "If  
that be treason, make the most of it."

There is to be a Memorial meeting  
in the Assembly Hall in this city at  
10:30 a. m. on Saturday, March 17,  
in honor of the lamented Susan B. An-  
thony. Women of all classes and de-  
nominations are specially invited to be  
present. The meeting will be held un-  
der the auspices of the Woman Suff-  
rage association of Utah, and will be  
free to the public.

A peculiar method of living at the  
public expense has been adopted. It is  
said, by a German. Some years ago  
he sought a policeman, to whom he  
said uncomplimentary things about  
the Emperor. For this he was sent  
to prison for two years. He was no  
sooner liberated than he again put  
himself in communication with a po-  
liceman and repeated his former of-  
fense. Three years' imprisonment was  
his reward. Early in the present year  
he found himself once more out upon  
the world. He looked up another po-  
liceman and said things calculated to  
offend a loyal subject of the kaiser.  
This he can continue indefinitely.

The latest indictment of modern  
music is that it is becoming Chinese.  
Oriental music is incomprehensible to  
occidental ears, and this proposition  
reversed is, no doubt, also true. The  
music of the Asiatics is, to western  
creases, mere noise. Now comes the  
Chinese ambassador and claims that he  
can discover, in our latest com-  
positions—does he refer to our "rag-  
time"?—themes and variations essen-  
tially Chinese. Is this correct? The  
civilization of the "Celestials" is gen-  
erally considered thousands of years  
behind our own, having ceased to de-  
velop at a very early stage? Are

we retrograding? Is our art turning  
backward? It is absolutely certain  
that modern composers are more fear-  
less in violating so-called rules than  
were their masters.

## THE COST OF INVADING CHINA.

Florida Times-Union.

Mr. Root says we must get ready to  
punish China; that means an invasion  
and these are exceptionally expensive  
to invade as well as invade. Euro-  
pean experts figure that it cost Eng-  
land a cool million a day while she  
was pushing Oom Paul out of her  
path. Russia's attempt to extend her  
empire to the China sea brought on a  
war which cost her a billion—the re-  
pression of that ambition cost Japan  
three-quarters of a billion. Our war  
with Spain was a walkover, but we  
still paying the price in corruption, de-  
bauchery of the public service and de-  
moralization of the people. Japan won  
in Manchuria, but while her men were  
fighting her little farms were untilled  
and her children are starving—price  
that dwarfs the accumulated ex-  
penditures of gold and even life. For  
the child-reared or badly trained in  
mind and morals costs more to dis-  
cipline and starve into a soldier—dis-  
cipline and starvation follow wars and de-  
moralization is the child of these.

## SPEAKING OF THE INDIANS.

San Francisco Call.

On the fourth day of this month the  
independence of the North American  
Indians as tribal organizations passed  
away. We are no longer to make treat-  
ies and agreements with them as  
though they were sovereign foreign  
powers, but they are now subject to all  
the privileges and penalties of the United  
States law. It is a historical event of  
considerable importance, this final  
morning of the most picturesque of all  
savage races into complete American  
citizenship, and ethnologists will watch  
the results with much interest. Will  
this remarkable race come out in the  
open and unrestricted competition with  
the whites, or will the stimulus of living  
freely under the same conditions of sur-  
vival as the whites so develop their  
energies and capacities that they will  
become among the racial factors that  
go to make up our conglomerate civiliza-  
tion?

Manchester Union.

By virtue of an agreement which  
went into effect March 4, the tribal  
organization of the Cherokee, Choctaw,  
Creek, Chickasaw and Seminole In-  
dians was dissolved, and the members  
of these tribes became citizens of the  
United States. This dissolution of the  
tribes was the culmination of apparently  
chimerical plans laid as far back as 1833, when a law  
was passed which provided that Henry  
L. Dawes, now dead, with the commis-  
sion created under the new law, started  
out to induce the Choctaws, the Creeks,  
and their neighbors to allot their lands  
to their members as individuals, to  
abolish their tribal government, and to  
merge themselves in the mass of the  
country's citizenship. The task was  
herculean, but it has been accom-  
plished, and another paragraph has been  
added to the closing chapter of the  
story of the American Indian.

C. M. Harvey in the March Atlantic.  
Like the Moorish king Abu Abdallah,  
looking mournfully backward at his lost  
Granada, Geronimo, from Fort Sill,  
gazes westward across the prairies and  
hills to the Arizona of his great days  
which he will not see again. Up at Pipe  
Spring agency, the Sioux nonagenarian,  
Red Cloud, the most famous of living  
Indian warriors, who could tell as many  
marvels as Aeneas told to Dido, re-  
fuses to accept the government's offer  
of an allotment of land, and goes down,  
like Dickens' Steerforth in the storm  
at Yarmouth, waving his hand defiantly  
in the face of destiny. Most of Her-  
culean labor looked like compared with  
the task which the late Henry L. Dawes  
undertook when he and the commission  
created under the law of 1833 started  
out to induce the Choctaws, the Creeks,  
and their neighbors to allot their lands  
to their members as individuals, to  
abolish their tribal government and to  
merge themselves in the mass of the  
country's citizenship. That work has  
been grandly finished. The last coun-  
cils of the Five Tribes has been held.  
The epic of the American Indian has  
closed.

Portland Oregonian.

Something over two years ago an  
Oregonian representative visited the  
west coast of Vancouver island, and,  
after a study of the local Indian ques-  
tion, ventured the opinion that the  
white man's religion had accomplished  
nothing for the west coast Indian in the  
way of improving mind or morals. It  
was also pointed out that, in many re-  
spects, religion had proved a positive  
detriment to the simple children of the  
forest. The article, of course, provoked  
criticism, and an attempt was made to  
show in contradiction that religion had  
done much for the isolated, red men.  
The extent to which the white man's re-  
ligion has affected them is disclosed in  
an interview in yesterday's Oregonian  
with Rev. Charles Moser, a Benedictine  
missionary from the Vancouver. In dis-  
cussing the Valencia wreck, he states that  
the Indians could have reached those in  
distress "if inducements had been  
made." He further states that when  
the Indians learned that \$3 was being  
offered for the recovery of a body,  
many of them started out in their can-  
oes and brought in the dead. In the  
opinion of this minister of the gospel,  
"it would have been better had the In-  
dians been offered \$50 for every pas-  
senger rescued, but no one made the  
offer, and the Indians remained at their  
homes." This brutal indifference to the  
fate of helplessly stranded children  
may indicate a religious training, but it  
is nothing that can be pointed to with  
any great degree of pride.

## JUST FOR FUN.

Song for a Cracked Voice.

When I was young and slender, a  
spender, a lender,  
What gentleman adventurer was  
braver than I,  
Who lustier at passes with glasses—  
and lasses,  
How pleasant was the look of 'em as  
came jaunting by!  
(But now when's time to sigh at me  
as I come creaking by.)

Then Pegasus went leaping 'twixt hood-  
ing and rearing,  
A song in every dicky-bird, a scent  
in every rose;

What moans for loveborn glances, ro-  
mances, and dances,  
And how the spirit of the waltz went  
thrilling to my toes!  
(Egad, it's now a gouty pang goes  
thrilling to my toes!)

Was I at lover frantic, romantic, and  
silly,  
Who found the note in Molly's voice,  
the heaven in her eyes,  
Who, madder than a hatter, talked  
patter? No matter.

Call me that little, youthful ghost,  
but leave it where it lies!  
(Dear, dear, how many winter snows  
have drifted where it lies!)

But now I'm old and humble, why  
mumble and crumble  
At all the pos-inked rhot that hur-  
ries laughing by!  
Framed in my gold-rimmed glasses  
each lash is who passes,  
And youth is still a twinkling in the  
corner of my eye.  
(How seldom now I do not see it in the  
corner of my eye!)

—Wallace Irwin in McClure's.

Much Re-Daughtered.

Atlanta Constitution.

the republic of Guatemala is called the  
"Daughters of Twenty-five Revolu-  
tions." If the women of Santo Domingo  
were to organize they might make it  
more revolutions than that.

## Motive.

"How in the world did Perkins come  
to run off with another man's wife?"  
"I haven't seen the woman, so I don't  
know whether he did it for motives of  
philanthropy or not."—Life.

## All he Wanted.

"I want to put a personal in the pa-  
per to recover a horse and buggy I  
lost," said the man.  
"Ah," said the clerk, "you want an  
ad for the 'Lost and Found' column."  
"No, I want to say: 'If the man who  
stole my horse and buggy to elope with  
my wife will return said horse and  
buggy suitable reward will be paid.'"  
Philadelphia Press.

## His Crime.

"My poor man, what are you in for?"  
asked the kind old lady, pausing be-  
fore the cell.  
"Coarse work, mum," replied 1154;  
"got ketch'd in de same crime twict."  
"Was it murder or robbery?"  
"Worse, mum. Matrimony."—Mil-  
waukee Sentinel.

## New Grand Theatre

**TONIGHT LAST TIME!**  
W. E. Nankville Presents the Beau-  
tiful Play,

## HUMAN HEARTS

An Idyll of the Arkansas Hills: a  
play for the young as well as the old.  
Commencing Thursday Night, "Jesse  
James."

## SALT THEATRE GEO. D. PYPHER

**TONIGHT LAST TIME!**  
Edward A. Braden Offers Henry W.  
Savage's Production of

## The County Chairman

By George Ade, Author of "The Col-  
lege Widow."  
Prices—25c to \$1.50.  
Next attraction: Thursday and Fri-  
day, with School Matinee Friday at  
3:30, Geo. Primrose's Minstrels.

## Coppeum

**MODERN VAUDEVILLE.**  
J. FRANCIS DOOLEY,  
Assisted by Dorothy Brenner and  
Ethel Rose, the Clubman and  
the Dancing Girl.  
MILDRED FLORA,  
BUCH FAMILY,  
BROWN TRIO,  
O'Rourke, Burnett Trio,  
HART and RICHARDSON,  
PERSONAL.  
Another funny one by the Kinodrama.  
Every evening (except Sunday), 25  
c. 35c. Matinee Tuesday, Thursday,  
Saturday, 10c, 25c, 50c.

## LYRIC THEATRE

**POSITIVELY THE BEST SHOW  
IN TOWN.**  
If You Like  
GREAT VAUDEVILLE AND  
PRETTY GIRLS THE

## THE BALTIMORE BEAUTIES

WILL PLEASE ANYBODY.  
Matinee Today at 2:30; All Seats, 25c.

## The Busy Corner

Smith Drug Co. Open all night.

Cherry Juice Cough  
Syrup stops the cough.  
Try It. If it does not  
cure you we refund  
you your money.

Large Bottle 25c.

## ALMOND AND CUCUMBER CREAM.

A pleasant emollient for daily  
use. Relieves chapped hands, redness  
of the skin, chafing, etc.  
Removes sunburn, pimples, wrinkles  
and makes the skin smooth  
and white. Contains no oil or  
greasy substances.  
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**EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.**

**THREE** No. 1 is a Misses' fine ribbed, black cotton hose,  
**HOSIERY** sold regularly at 30c a pair; is made a special **20c**  
**SPECIALS** No. 2 is a Misses' black hose, an extra fine gauge  
of Egyptian pure combed Mace, a 35c hose **25c**  
to be